(b) The details of funds released to Andhra Pradesh during 2003-04 and 2004-O^fbr implementation of the ICDS Scheme are as under:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Yiar	ICDS (General)	World Bank . assisted ICDS Projects	Udisha (ICDS Training Programme)	Total
2003-04	8364.10	1745.00	1026.78	11135.88
2004-05	7277.34	5490.00	504.02	13271.36

(c) The funds released during 2003-04 and 2004-05 have been fully utilized.

(d) to (f) The position of staff sanctioned and in position, as on 30.6.2005, is indicated below:—

Post	Sanctioned	In position
CDPO/ACDPO	625	326
Supervisors	2671	1636
Anganwadi Workers	65766	53995

ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented through State Governments who are responsible for recruitment of staff. The Government of India, on its part, has been emphasizing upon the States, from time to time, to fill up all vacant posts of these functionaries so that the Scheme could be implemented more efficiently.

Rise in Prostitution

859. DR. MAM. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister ofWOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether study conducted at the behest of NHRC has revealed that prostitution is rising alarmingly in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this study reveals that India is fast becoming a favourable destination for child sex tourism;

(c) if so, other revelations made by this study; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to effectively deal with this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKACHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) A study and Action research on Trafficking in Women and Children in India in 12 states was conducted by the Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi in collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission. UNIFEM and the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The study was primarily on trafficking of women and children and not on prostitution/ child sex tourism. Since prostitution/child sex tourism is clandestine activity, therefor, nothing conclusively can be said about the rise in prostitution/child sex tourism.

(c) The study further confirms that women and children from less developed areas are trafficked to bigger metropolis for commercial sexual exploitation. The study has further found that economically backward and socially discriminated especially those below the poverty line and belonging to SC/ST/OBC and other deprived sections of society are the most vulnerable. Girl children are extremely vulnerable. It also says that qhances of trafficked victims contracting diseases, especially HIV/AIDS etc., are very high. There is gross rights violations and the trafficked victims for commercial sexual exploitation are subjected to lot of physical and mental torture.

(d) In addition, to the existing overall constitutional and legal framework like IPC and ITPA which prohibit exploitation of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, the Government has prepared a comprehensive national Plan of Action for Combating Trafficking of Women and Children 1998. The State Governments have been directed to take appropriate measures to implement National Plan of Action. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956 is being amended to make it more effective. It also envisages constitution of Central Nodal Authority and State Nodal Authorities for Combating Trafficking of Women and Children. The Poverty Alleviation Schemes run by Government of India like National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Kishori Shakti Yojana and Swayamsidha etc. are some of the schemes for economic and social empowerment. The Government also runs schemes of Short Stay Homes, Swadhar Homes and Pilot Projects on Combating Trafficking for rehabilitation and reintegration of the rescued victims of commercial sexual exploitation.